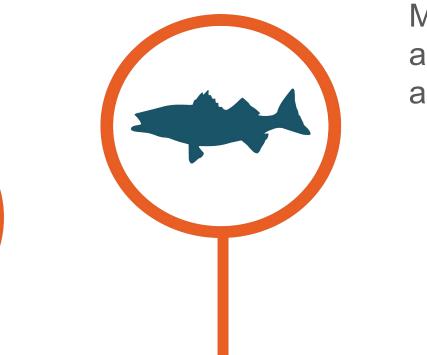
# Innovative and traditional techniques are helping to restore New England's largest salt marsh



#### VALUE OF THE GREAT MARSH

The Great Marsh Partnership works to preserve, protect, restore, and enhance the Great Marsh





COMMERICALFISHERY

harvested fish spend at

least one phase of their life

75% of commercially

cycle in the marsh

Migratory shore birds use the area as a significant stop over along the North Atlantic Flyway

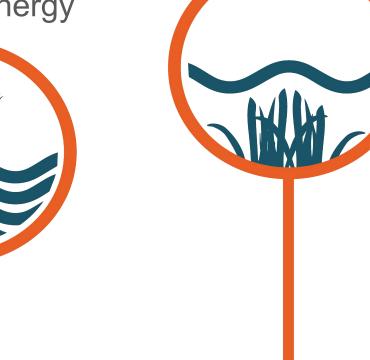


MIGRATORY STOP-OVER

and associated marsh is the first line of defense against storm surge and wave energy

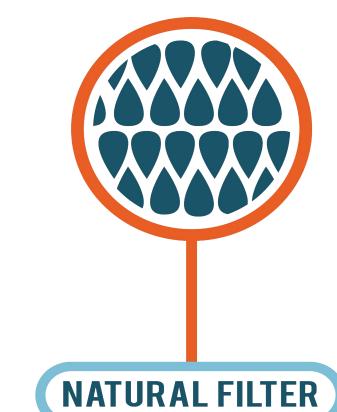
FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

The barrier beach

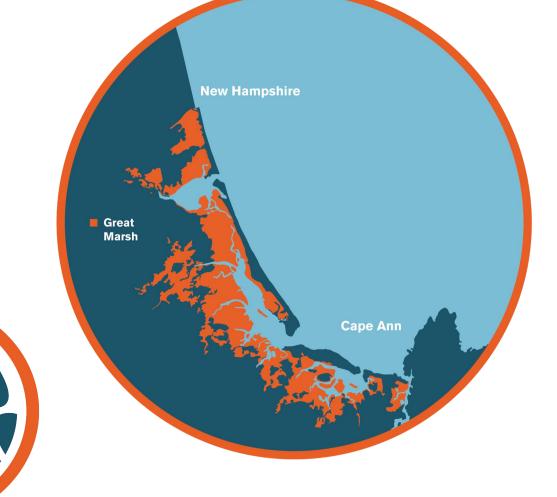


**CARBON SINK** 

The marsh platform vegetation and subtidal plant line provide an important carbon sink for greenhouse gas



The wetlands absorb and stabilize pollutants from our roads, lawns, rivers, and wastewater treatment



### Why it Matters

A healthy, functioning salt marsh is a natural protective barrier against storm waves and sea level rise that damage coastal buildings and roadways and disrupt businesses.

### Innovative techniques



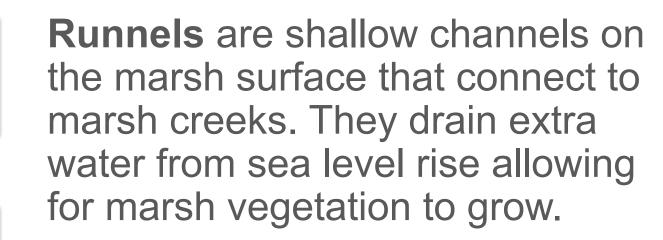
Living shorelines" (natural plantings) help to prevent Marsh Edge Erosion.



A Thin Layer of Sediment on the marsh surface helps to keep up with sea level



Invasive Green Crabs.







## Traditional techniques



Eelgrass beds have declined across the state. **Restoring eelgrass** traps sediment, stabilizes tidal channels and reduces waves during storms



Removing invasive plants allows native plants to return.

